

Oxford Democrat.

No. 21, Vol. 2, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, September 27, 1842.

Old Series, No. 32, Vol. 9.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

George W. Bennett,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms;

the Proprietor not being accountable for any error

beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

A reasonable deduction will be made for cash in advance,

and no credit will be given for a longer period than three months.

COMMUNICATIONS AND LETTERS on business must be Post-Paid to insure attention.

Book and Job Printing

Executed with neatness and despatch.

BECKETT & INGRAM,

TAILORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Broadcloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

No. 7, Exchange Street,

PORTLAND.

Wm. C. Beckett, }
Wm. W. Ingram, }

THOMAS MERRILL

Has just returned from Boston, and offers a beautiful

assortment of

MOUSLIN DE LAINES, AL-

PHANES, SATIN CLOTHS,

CALICOES,

From eleven to thirty cts. per yard.

Silk & Cotton Velvet.

SHAWLS, GLOVES, TRIM-

MINGS for Gentlemen's Clothes.

Dress & Bonnet Silk.

CLOAK CLOTHS.

A splendid assortment of Ribbons, Laces, and a variety

of smaller articles at low prices.

Miss M. will keep Bonnets on hand and make to order.

Oxford, Nov. 1841.

Spring Goods! Spring Goods!!

CHARLES F. KITTREDGE,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally

that he has just received from Boston a good

assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which he will sell at low prices for CASH, or approved

credit.

He also has, and intends to keep, on hand all kinds of

LUMBER,

such as Boards, Plank, Shingle and Claphords.

South Paris, April 11th, 1842.

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,

Attorney at Law,

BUCKFIELD, Me.

HAVING been supplied with all necessary papers

is now ready to assist those who purpose to avail

themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt Law. Any

business under said Act entrusted to him will be faithfully

attended to.

March 3, 1842.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

Dr. T. H. Brown,

SURGEON DENTIST,

PARIS HILL.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly at-

tended to.

Feb. 14, 1842.

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBERLAND & OXFORD,

POLAND, Me.

EO. F. EMERY, Register.

EO. F. EMERY, Register.

Paris, within and for the county

of Oxford, in the year of our

forty-two.

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EO. F. EMERY, Register.

EO. F. EMERY, Register.

\$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce

a better Compound for Family use

than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR

GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

TO the inhabitants of the United States

and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of

the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial

of all those subject to the attacks of Bilious, Dyspeptic, and

other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These

Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany

and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the

United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family

Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Veg-

etable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation

and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in

their effects, and unvaried in their results. They have long

received the most flattering recommendation of the

Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr. Guernsey, of N. York;

Dr. Delamater, Dr. Hossack, and Dr. Lauson, of Dutchess county;

and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have

long used as the head of their profession.

Against gastric irritation debilitates the digestive organs and

becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people Dyspepsia,

in others, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria,

Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Lou Spirts, Chronic Di-

arrhea, Pulmonary Consumption, Stomachic, Excep-

tion of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow

and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costive-

ness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remit-

tent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all

Bilious complaints. These different complaints are each, one

and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as

deleterious, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legis-

lation, and bad law must be supported by others equally as

injurious to the property of the State. A perfectly healthy

body is like a well used instrument, every string of which vi-

brates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into

disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some

will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that

has run down, and regulate the whole internal structure, to re-

move all obstruction and assist nature in its vital laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the

Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day,

having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each

agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.

Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.

Fryeburg, H. C. Russell.

Brownfield, N. C. Rice.

Hiram, S. Flye.

Woodstock, J. Ricknell.

North Paris, Houghton & Bidlee.

South Paris, O. H. Paine.

Norway, W. E. Goodnow.

Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.

Canton, J. J. Kearney.

Canton Mills, A. Barrows.

Dixfield, C. L. Eastis.

Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.

East Rumford, A. Bolster.

Rumford, A. C. Unapp. O. C. Bolster.

East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.

Hartford, W. Hall.

Jacksonville, C. Howe.

Porter, E. B. Jr.

Sweden, B. Nevins.

And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

EO. F. EMERY, Register.

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Paris, within and for the county

of Oxford, in the year of our

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PROTEST OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the House of Representatives:

By the Constitution of the United States it is

provided, that "every bill which shall have passed

the House of Representatives and the Senate,

shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to

the President of the United States; if he approve,

he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it,

with his objections, to that House in which it

shall have originated, who shall enter the objec-

tions at large upon the journal, and proceed to

reconsider it."

In strict compliance with the positive obligation

thus imposed upon me by the Constitution, not

having been able to bring myself to approve a bill

which originated in the House of Representa-

tives, entitled "An act to provide revenue from

imports, and to change and modify existing laws

imposing duties on imports, and for other pur-

poses," I returned the same to the House, with my

objections to its becoming a law. These objec-

tions, which had entirely satisfied my own mind

of the great impolicy, if not the unconstitution-

ality, of the measure, were presented in the most

respectful, and even deferential terms. I would

not have been so far forgetful of what was due

from one department of the Government to another,

as to have intentionally employed, in my official

intercourse with the House, any language

that could be, in the slightest degree, offensive

to those to whom it was addressed. If, in as-

signing my objections to the bill, I had so far

forgotten what was due to the House of Repre-

sentatives as to impugn its motives in passing the

bill, I should owe, not only to that House, but to

the country, my most profound apology. Such

departure from propriety is, however, not com-

plained of, in any proceeding which the House

has adopted. It has, on the contrary, been ex-

pressly made a subject of remark, and almost of

complaint, that the language in which my dissent

was couched was studiously guarded and cau-

tious.

Such being the character of the official com-

munication in question, I confess I was wholly

unprepared for the course that has been pursued

in regard to it. In the exercise of the power to

regulate its own proceedings, the House, for the

first time, it is believed, in the history of the

Government, thought proper to refer the Message

to a Select Committee of its own body, for the

purpose (as my respect for the House would have

compelled me to infer) of deliberately weighing

the objections urged against the bill by the Ex-

ecutive, with a view to its own judgment upon

the question of the final adoption or rejection of

the measure.

Of the temper and feelings in relation to my-

self of some of the members selected for the per-

formance of this duty, I have nothing to say.—

That was a matter entirely within the discretion

of the House of Representatives. But that Com-

mittee, taking a different view of its duty from

that which I should have supposed had led to its

creation, instead of confining itself to the objec-

tions urged against the bill, availed itself of the

occasion formally to arraign the motives of the

President for others of his acts since his in-

duction into office. In the absence of all proof, and

as I am bound to declare, against all law or pre-

cedent in parliamentary proceedings, and at the

same time, in a manner which it would be diffi-

cult to reconcile with the comity, hitherto sacro-

sanctly observed in the intercourse between indepen-

dent and co-ordinate departments of the govern-

ment, it has assailed my whole official conduct,

without a shadow of a pretext for such assault,

and, stopping short of impeachment, has charged

me, nevertheless, with offences, declared to

deserve impeachment. Had the extraordinary re-

solution which the committee thus made to the House,

been permitted to remain without the sanction of

the latter, I should not have uttered a regret or

complaint upon the subject. But, unaccompanied

as it is by any particle of testimony to support

the charges it contains, without any deliberate

examination, almost without any discussion,

the House of Representatives has been pleased

to adopt it as its own, and, thereby, to become

my accuser before the country and before the

world. The high character of such an accuser,

the gravity of the charges which has been made,

and the judgment pronounced against me, by the

adoption of the Report, upon a distinct and sepa-

rate vote of the House, leaves me no alterna-

tive but to enter my solemn protest against

the proceeding, as unjust to myself as

to the country, and as a violation of the

Constitution. That Constitution has entrusted

to the House of Representatives the sole power of

impeachment. Such impeachment is required to

be tried before the most august tribunal known

to our institutions.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN AND ACADIA.

By these steamers we have news up to the 4th inst. We give all that appears to be of any interest.

Though the disturbances in the manufacturing and mining districts may now be considered as over yet some symptoms of turbulence still occasionally appear, and the people do not generally seem disposed to return to work until absolutely driven to it by personal suffering. Many of the Chartist leaders have been apprehended, and are incarcerated, but others continue to roam about the country, and keep up the steam of agitation. The outbreak, there can be no question, has been a serious hindrance to trade, and a long time must elapse before inconveniences which it has occasioned to the poorer classes will be overcome.

The harvest has concluded gloriously. From north, south, east, and west, the same gratifying accounts are constantly reaching us. All agree in representing the crops as abundant and excellent; for though, in some places the straw is represented as thin, in consequence of a partial failure of the seed, this is in all instances nearly, if not wholly, made up by the length and weight of the ear and the superior quality of the grain. Corn daily falls in price, but the millers and bakers continue to keep up the price of bread.

A most extraordinary waterspout was seen in the Irish channel on the 25th which came within a few yards of the brig Mercury, and which completely engulfed a small schooner, not a vestige of which could be afterwards discovered.

The English papers generally appeared satisfied with the Boundary Treaty.

A quantity of American pork has been selling at Southampton, from 4 1/2 to 5d, and is of excellent quality.

Several cargoes of American flour have recently entered the ports of Limerick and the adjacent counties. No later than the 30th ult., several hundred sacks of flour, most excellent and prime in quality, were discharged in Sligo.

The London Times declares the following opinion upon the subject of the Boundary:

"With respect to the merits of the boundary treaty, as we suppose it may now be considered as concluded, we confess that on the whole we regard it rather with satisfaction than otherwise. We will go further—it is to be considered as the price of peace we say we regard it with unmixed satisfaction. True, we have conceded a large portion of the territory in dispute; true, we have yielded what we have hitherto maintained as we think, justly, to be only our true and legitimate rights; true, we have given up positions and granted privileges which were indisputably ours, and which were therefore pure and absolute gifts; but in return, we have got, so far as the disputed territory is concerned, all for which we wanted that territory, all that could make it valuable to us or any one else—viz., so much of that territory as is sufficient to secure the communication between Fredericton and Quebec; we have got sufficient space secure to us along the whole right bank of the St. Lawrence; we have, in short, substantially got the disputed territory for we have got all that we could use of it; and we have got besides, we believe we may say, the blessing of peace—honorable and, we hope, a firm and lasting peace."

THE WOOL GROWERS NOT PROTECTED.

It is impossible, we believe, to frame a protective tariff which shall satisfy all the interests which are to be protected. When you lay a duty to aid the woolen manufacturer, you are called upon by the wool grower to protect him also. The manufacturer objects that if you do this, you will make it impossible for him to manufacture so cheap as to enter into successful competition with the importer of foreign cloths.

In the tariff which has just been passed, the woolen manufacturers seem to have fixed the duties to suit themselves, and with an utter disregard to the interests of the owners of flocks. The Berkshire Whig, a paper which zealously supports the doctrine of protection, expresses its extreme dissatisfaction with the new tariff in the following terms:

"Little attention is paid to any interest but that of party. Wool under eight cents a pound is admitted duty free, and yet wool costing three and a half cents, equal in quality to half-blood merino, may be imported in incalculable quantities. Is it not time for the people to pause—to come to a reckoning with their political servants of all parties? Think of banners being displayed in honor of men adopting a measure of protection of home industry, and yet it would not protect the home production of wool enough to make a rag to patch a single banner with."

The Boston Cultivator enumerates six different kinds of wool imported from South America under the new tariff, duty free.

"The first kind is a long, coarse wool about seven inches in length, and about as fine as the wool of our coarse, long wool sheep, and such as is manufactured into carpets, worsted, coarse blankets, and negro cloths—and comes in direct competition in our market with the wool of our Blackwell and other coarse, long woolled sheep. The sample is very white and clean, and may be afforded at twelve and a half to sixteen cents per pound.

"The second kind is a coarse wool of a finer grade, full as good as the wool of the best of our old fashioned, common sheep, and is admirably adapted for a middle grade of satinetts, coarse woolsens, and common blankets. 1300 bales of this wool were imported into the port of Boston last week, duty free. If this wool be sold at 10 3/4 cents per pound, it will afford the importer over 100 per cent profit. The wool, by comparison, is full as fine as the wool we took from half Dishley and half Irish cross ewes, but not quite so long, and may be made as white as the driven snow by washing alone, as we know by actual experiment.

"The third is full as fine as your best half-blooded merino wool, and may be cleansed, as the importer told us, from 1 1/2 to 2 cents per pound, either by hand or machinery. This wool is good enough for the second grade of broadcloths, cassimeres, flannels, and the first class of satinetts may be imported, so that it shall not cost the

manufacturer, when perfectly clean, twenty cents per pound.

"The fourth, same grade, full of burrs and dirt, may be cleansed for two cents per pound, and may be purchased abroad at the low rate above stated.

"The fifth is a sample of wool of about the same grade as the above, short and fine, cleansed in South America, very white and clean. We were surprised when the importer assured us that this very wool was imported duty free, and cost in South America, positively less than eight cents per pound.

"The sixth is very similar to pure, merino wool, and the sample which we have washed in hot soap suds, has become beautifully white and clean. The wool compares well with some samples we have from the Honorable Isaac C. Bates' flocks, and others of the western part of this State. So fine was this wool, that when compared with Mr. Bates' wool, we were unable to decide which was the finest, and so we called in a third person who declared Mr. Bates' a little the finest, but the difference was trifling."

Thus the wool grower is left entirely without protection. During the months of July and August, while the compromise law was in operation, all wool imported was charged with a duty of twenty per cent. The woolen manufacturers were, of course, dissatisfied with this, and anxious for a change. They have procured the passage of a law which removes the duty from those kinds of wool for which they have most occasion. They can now procure from abroad, wool of a quality which will answer all their purposes, without paying even the most trifling tax to the government. We do not wonder at the impatience expressed by the Berkshire Whig, at this gross partiality to a particular interest.

For our own part, as long as the revenue is derived from indirect taxes, we do not see why wool of any quality should be admitted free of duty. The farmer who keeps a flock of sheep, has as much right to the advantage incidental to a rate of duties, as the richest proprietor of a manufactory. We expect to hear shortly from the agricultural districts of the northern States a strong expression of discontent with the new tariff. The only interest the inhabitants of these districts have in protective duties, arises from the flocks which they pasture, and this interest has been sacrificed to increase the profits of the manufacturers.

NEW INVENTION.—Mr. Aaron Palmer, of Brockport, N. Y., has invented what he calls the Endless Self Computing Scale. It consists of a wheel within a wheel; on each are one or more circles divided into nine primary divisions numbered 1, 2, 3, &c., and these subdivisions are again divided into nine parts each, &c. One wheel revolves on the other, which constantly changes the relations of the figures to each other. By a simple revolution of the revolving part, all operations in simple addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, are performed; all improper fractions changed to whole or mixed numbers, and mixed numbers to improper fractions; expressed in all their various forms; divided and multiplied by each other; vulgar fractions reduced to decimals, and decimals to vulgar fractions; the different currencies reduced to Federal money; interest computed on all sums for all times at every possible rate per cent; all questions answered in Loss and Gain, Rule of Three or Proportion, and Fellowship; numbers raised to squares, cubes, biquadrates and surdoids; the square and the cube roots extracted; county, town, and school taxes apportioned, without moving the scale after its being set to the amount assessed; all computed; land bounds, triangles, globes, or balls, hypothenuse circles, and eclipses measured; the solid contents given of round or square timber, globes, or balls, cylindrical pyramids, cones and casks; the amount given of all numbers of ounces, pounds, tons, yards, bushels, &c., &c. All this is done in one fourth of a minute, and about 14 inches in diameter, and one fourth of an inch thick. It has been examined by several scientific gentlemen, and highly approved. Its use can be learned in three days. We shall probably be able to give a more full description with an engraving, in a few days. [American Mechanic.

A BAD CUSTOMER.—"Is there any thing else I can show you, madam?" earnestly inquired an exhausted clerk in a dry goods store, in Broadway, the other day after he had emptied all his shelves and drawers, and strewn his goods helter, skelter, on the counter, without being able to suit the lady with a single article.

"No, I thank you, I think I shan't purchase any thing to-day," was the consoling reply. "As it rains, Mister, I'd thank you to step down to the stand and call a cab. Well, now, I've just thought that I left my purse at home, be so kind as to pay the cab-man. Oh, I'd thank you for the loan of your umbrella—as I shall want it when I get out. Good bye, stranger."

"Good bye, madam!"

The above extract deserves more than a passing notice. We fear that the lady above mentioned is the representative of a class by no means small, who seem to take great pleasure in tasking the patience of shop-keepers to the utmost, as their caprice or fancy may dictate. They seem to admire the employment of shopping, but unfortunately forget to take their purses with them, or still worse, find them empty, and hence are unable to purchase a single article, or (as frequently happens) find themselves difficult to be suited, while examining the wares displayed to view.—*Brunswick.*

THE OLDEST PENSIONER.—Among other pension money which has passed through our hands (the present season (a duty we cheerfully perform) is probably the oldest pensioner living—Mrs. Warren, of Oswego county, now in the one hundred and fifth year of her age!

There were on the Albany pension list two persons of the advanced age of 104 years. One of these was D. T. Hughes, one of the "Boston Tea Party." Both, we believe are dead.—*Albany Argus.*

A lady down south lately discharged her beau because he said the wind had shifted.

Still more remarkable Ruins in Central America.—We have lately looked over some drawings made by a traveller, recently returned from Central America, representing the ruins of an ancient city, not yet visited by any traveller, which are perhaps more remarkable than even those visited by Stephens and Catherwood. They have the same general character but their preservation in some respect is more perfect. The principal of these ruins are at a place called Chichen, situated in the midst of a vast plain, almost midway between the two oceans.

On the tops of the Pyramids, resembling those which Mr. Stephens met with in other places, and which he conjectured to be the bases of public buildings, this traveller actually found massive edifices in a state of tolerable preservation. Among them was one differing from the rest in possessing a circular form, and in being rounded at the top in a manner somewhat resembling a dome. He found walls, vaults, and doors, covered with a hard composition bearing a high finish, colored interior walls, sculptures in bas relief, stone rings for the hanging of large doors, and various other evidences of art and skill in the construction of habitations. We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Norman, the traveller in question, to publish an account of his visit to Yucatan, and a description of these curious remains.—*New York Evening Post.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 27, 1842.

THE RESULT. We are able to add the vote of but few towns in this County to those given in our last. Will not our friends in the North and West part of the County take a little pains to forward a statement of the votes in the different towns. By so doing they will oblige us and hundreds of others.

15 towns in } Fairfield—Robinson—Appleton.	
our last, } 2188 688 278	
Pera, } 118 4 33	
Brownfield, } 122 22 33	
Hiram, } 21 maj.	

A GREAT WHIG VICTORY!
THE "BEARS OF OXFORD" ROUTED AND BEATEN IN OLD BUCKFIELD, THE STRONG HOLD OF LOCO FOCOISM.

On Wednesday morning last four Bears were discovered in a grove near the Upper Village in Buckfield. Whereupon a spirited contest ensued between them and a dozen riflemen of that Village. After a smart engagement of about two hours the "Bears" were all captured.

This unexpected triumph over the "Bears of Oxford" must afford great joy to the desponding Editor of the Kennebec Journal. Without some victory of this kind, the Whigs of Oxford would have been skunked.

ACCIDENT.—As Mr. Gilman Tuell was crossing a Bridge in the North part of this town on Sunday last, in a wagon containing his sister and a child, the horse became frightened and threw himself, wagon, and riders, off the end of the bridge down a distance of several feet, among stones and logs. Mr. Tuell had his leg broken and was otherwise injured. Miss Tuell had her jaw bone broken and dislocated and her front teeth knocked out. The child was so badly injured it was thought it would not recover.

We understand there was no railing on the bridge.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.—The Dover, N. H. Gazette of the 17th inst. says that counterfeit Bills on the "Grubbe Bank," Augusta, Me. have been put in circulation in that vicinity. It says "they are an alteration from some other worthless Augusta Bank," and "extremely well executed in every respect except the name, and by carefully examining that, any person will see the alteration."

THE TRIF POLICY.—In Alabama both political parties have decided on breaking up the system of banking which has so long and so injuriously crippled the energies of that State.

FEDERAL HONESTY.—A New York paper states that since the Whig Bankrupt Law went into effect, nearly 500 individuals in that city have repudiated their debts, amounting to 6,000,000, and have got their certificate of honesty in their breeches pocket.

A POSTMASTER IN A FIX.—A correspondent writes us, says a Thomaston paper, that a paper has been received at the Post Office in Union, addressed "To the prettiest girl in Union." We believe it is the duty of the Postmaster to deliver all letters and papers when called for by the right persons—so we do not see but that upon him will devolve the awful responsibility of deciding who is "the prettiest girl in Union." For if he delivers it to the wrong person, and the right owner loses it, he would be clearly liable. Walk up ladies and present your claims to it.

The Rochester Democrat tells a pretty good story of the loss of a "bustle," which a young lady dropped in the streets of that city a few days since. An old gentleman picked it up, and to his surprise found it composed of factory cloth measuring 6 yards in length. Not knowing the name of the fair owner, he sent it to a charitable institution, where it was made up into night dresses for three of the younger children.

MORMONS.—the decent ones—are leaving Nauvoo, the sink of Joe Smith's iniquities. Forty of them, amongst whom were several families, have arrived at St. Louis, and hundreds are preparing to follow.

WINTER'S COMING.—The White Hills have for several days past assumed their winter dress.

In 1839 the Boston Atlas said—"It is in vain to try to bring into the field the unbroken force of the whig party upon the name of Henry Clay, and the sooner his friends know it the better."

A physician out west advertises a balsam which he warrants to cure remorse and compunctions of conscience.

PORTLAND, Sept. 22, 1842.
Mr. Editor.—Having a few leisure moments, I will improve them in scribbling a few lines, which I think will be of any interest to your readers, you may publish in the Democrat.

The political world about "these diggings" appears to enjoy a calm. The whigs give it up that they have been most essentially beaten, while but few of their number express any regret at their late disastrous defeat in Maine. The elements which were collected together into one heterogeneous mass, with Tippecanoe and Tyler too as a rallying point, previous to the last Presidential election, are, of themselves, fast verifying the predictions of the Democrats, in producing the dissolution of the self-styled Whig party. The defects which have followed the federal party in almost every election that has taken place for a year past, are but the legitimate results of federal misrule. As a party they have verified the old adage, give them rope enough and they will hang themselves.

The whig office holders in this city are trembling in the harness—they have "fearful forebodings" that Capt. Tyler will come this way, with his old Broad Axe, and commence the work of decapitation in the very place they most dread—among themselves. Most of them from pure principle are Tyler whigs, while those who were out-generalized by these functionaries in obtaining office, are hoisting their banner for the old Kentucky Shuffler.

Yesterday the "Mechanic Blues" paraded through the streets in good style, enlivening the monotonous hum of the city by the soul stirring sounds of the Portland Band, and exciting the admiration of a large number of spectators by the regularity and precision with which they performed their several evolutions. 'Tis truly gratifying in these times, when our Military system is at a low ebb, to witness here and there a company who are possessed of true military spirit—such deserve a passing tribute of praise at the hands of every citizen who has a proper regard for the institutions of his country. There is to be a general turn out of "all hands" next Friday, for a Regimental Muster, on Mount Joy. Col. Wendall P. Smith, who is to command on the occasion, is an officer of much distinction and merit. He has formerly been a Brig. Genl., resigned, was last spring elected Capt. of the Mechanic Blues, and immediately promoted to his present rank. We rather think, while he has the command, the Officers and soldiers belonging to this Regt will find the better way for them to "wood up," and save their credit.

There are several other Independent Companies in this City, which, I am informed, appear to very good advantage whenever they parade the streets, and deserving of much credit.

Last Evening was witnessed in this City a most disgraceful row. A Mr. S. S. Foster, an Abolition Lecturer from New Hampshire, had recently given several Lectures upon this exciting subject in this city, in which he dealt out a large share of abuse and invective upon Ministers, Deacons, Church members, and almost every body else. He again had a Lecture appointed at the City Hall last evening, in which he proposed to lecture upon the "Influence of slavery upon the laborers of the North." At an early hour a large number of persons collected at the appointed place, and indications were seen which led many to fear a serious disturbance. As soon as Foster entered the Hall, some began to hoot like owls, others to hiss like serpents, some stamped with their feet, others rattled their canes. It was now evident that the filth and scum of the city were there, backed up and set on by a set of miserable scoundrels who would like to be called gentlemen, because they wear good cloth and are possessed of some riches, and perhaps have a standing in the Church. The speaker commenced by a few conciliatory remarks, calculated to allay the excitement—remarks at which no one could take exceptions; but the spirit of mobocracy was there, and all order lost in noise and confusion. He had not proceeded far before these contemptible rioters commenced yelling and hooting in all parts of the house. Some cried "put him out!"—"kill the d—d nigger!"—"knock him to hell!"—while others opened their mouths to derogue themselves of the filth and obscenity which dwelt within; and poison the atmosphere with their blasphemous imprecations.

One of the citizens present made a request that order be preserved, when a general rush was made towards the speaker—a large number of seats were smashed to atoms, and a general fight commenced. These disorderly doings in human shape, appeared determined to get hold of Foster, but a few resolute citizens surrounded the Desk and held them at bay. The Mayor came in, and endeavored to restore order, assuring them that no lecture would be had in the Hall that night, and requesting them to leave and go peacefully to their homes. But the mob appeared determined to lay violent hands upon Foster, and instead of leaving, as requested, hung round to accomplish their base purposes. At length Foster, with two fearless and resolute females by his side, who had volunteered for his protection, walked out of the Hall. He was hardly out, before a general, simultaneous rush was made towards him by the mob, who surrounded and followed him down the street, yelling and bawling, like so many inmates of Beldam let loose, till at last he arrived at and was taken into the house of Mr. Nathan Winslow.

One of the ladies, who accompanied him, was torn away in a few moments after getting out of doors, the other with a heroic spirit (which puts the courage of all the men in Portland to the blush) stuck and clung to him, amidst the flourish of canes, brandishing of fists, aimed at him she was protecting, together with all the insults and abuses of a bloodthirsty and infuriated mob, till he was safely shut into the mansion of Mr. Winslow.

'Tis generally believed that had this courageous female been torn away from Foster, he would have fallen a victim to their fury and now been a corpse. As it was, he was several times struck in the face and over the head, by which he was much injured, and also had his coat badly torn. The mob, being disappointed in their hellish purposes, surrounded Mr. Winslow's house, and it was with much exertion that the Mayor (who acted with promptitude and decision on the occasion) could induce them to disperse.

Thus I have given your readers a true but brief description of this disgraceful affair. I have no sympathy for any of Mr. Foster's peculiar doctrines, on the contrary I think them erroneous; neither would I in any way encourage his lectures, here, or elsewhere; but I do say the citizens of Portland, who have in any way encouraged these shameful, dirty, riotous proceedings, have disgraced themselves in the eyes of all honorable men, and are deserving only the contempt and pity of all lovers of law and good order. After admitting this fellow into the City Hall, and thereby giving him liberty to lecture, they raise a mob and drive him out—a most admirable piece of consistency. As much as I dislike the doctrines promulgated by this lecturer, and his bitter and unjustifiable attacks upon many of my fellow citizens, I cannot for a moment justify any attempt to put a stop to his course by Mob Law.

I am informed the civil authority are determined to bring those engaged in this disgraceful affair to retributive justice. The Presses this morning speak out decidedly against these proceedings, especially Mr. Kingsbury of the American, who gives the Mobocrats a severe dressing down, for which he deserves the gratitude of all who love the laws of their country, and would not see them trampled under foot by a lawless mob.

In haste,

Yours truly, J. J. P.

A PEEP BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

I have noticed that a correspondent in your paper has been somewhat embarrassed to reconcile the inconsistent course of the Eastern Argus of late in lavishing so much praise on Daniel Webster and Tyler's administration. The mystery will be explained to your correspondent and readers, without further comment, by reading the following extract, which I take from my last Tri-Weekly Argus.

"It is proper that the PRINCIPAL OFFICES should be filled with FRIENDS of the administration. As the whigs have turned out thousands of democrats upon political grounds alone, the Advertiser should not complain, because there is now a prospect of their being restored. AND AS WE WERE DEPRIVED OF THE PUBLIC PRINTING ON account of our politics, if the President is to be opposed by the whigs, and if he intends to make his administration democratic, why should not we 'get the roast beef and two dollars a day.'"

RECAPITULATION.

	1842.	1841.
Oct. 17 towns,	2238 710	285 2378 1225 212
Cumberland,	5356 3492	407 6331 5159 239
York, 21 towns,	3850 1978	383 4707 3165 63
Litchell, 26 towns,	3283 2624	108 4074 3347 130
Kennebec, 23 towns,	3201 3911	489 3731 2927 237
Franklin, 10 towns,	1169 377	849 1506 1141 62
Penobscot, 28 towns,	3578 2234	458 4075 3135 145
Somerset, 22 towns,	1788 1053	214 2034 2427 219
Piscataquis, 21 towns,	1110 738	229 1236 1019 111
Hancock, 23 towns,	1249 744	27 15 8 1151 9
Waldo, 22 towns,	3677 1365	89 4295 1801 51
Washington, 18 towns,	1414 909	103 1614 1432 51
Aroostook, 12 towns,	537 194	3 336 165
282 towns,	32470 21563	32256 36225 31383 1430
	21893	31383

Fairfield over Robinson 10667

12242 Fairfield over Kent, 1841.

Fairfield's gain, 3423 1

WASHINGTONIAN LECTURES.

We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Gro B. STARKINS, to deliver lectures upon the principles of the Washingtonian reform, at the following places and times:

East Livermore, Thursday, September 20.
Livermore, (Bretton's Mills,) Friday, September 20.
South Turner, Saturday, October 1.
Turner, Sunday, October 2.
Paris Hill, Monday, October 2.
Buckfield, Tuesday, October 4.
Washingtonian Societies, wishing to engage Mr. Starkins as a lecturer, can address him by mail, at Buckfield, any time prior to the 4th of October.

Curious appearance of the Earth.—Mr. Clayton, after a late balloon ascension at Columbus, Ohio, published a journal as usual. If it mentions the appearance of the earth at a great height of the observer, to be always like an immense concave map, painted different colors, which designate not the different townships or counties, as the case of maps generally do, but the various products of the soil. That the earth, which in reality is convex should appear to the aeronaut to be concave, will at first seem strange to many, but a moment's reflection will render it clear. His horizon is frequently upwards of a hundred miles from him. Draw a right-angled triangle, and make the base line fifty or sixty times as long as the perpendicular, the hypotenuse and base will then be nearly in the same line. The horizon appears to be on a perfect level with the balloon; but the part of the earth directly underneath seems at a great distance from him; consequently, the whole surface of his scene must appear concave.

Perfection of the French Police.—A Paris paper relates that as Lord Amherst was recently passing on a horse, wrapped in a large cloak, along the Boulevard Montmartre, he was accosted by a policeman who asked him if he had lost anything? Lord Amherst having examined his pockets, replied that he had missed his purse containing 700 francs in gold. "Here it is," with the money untouched," said the policeman, handing him the purse; "and the robber is in custody."

Gov. Donnell.—The editor of the Bay State Democrat has been to visit Governor Donnell, at Westmoreland, New Hampshire. He says he found the Governor cheerful, and if not altogether satisfied with his condition, not at all disposed to repine or doubt for a moment the ultimate triumph of the cause to which he has adhered with such fidelity.

Moose for Queen Victoria.—Two large Moose, which were taken near Lake Chequamegon, were carried to Boston last Monday in the Steamer Express. The Moose are to be sent to England, via New York for the Queen's Park, at Windsor Castle.

An old bachelor says, "If you see a man and woman, with little or no occasion, often finding fault with, and correcting one another, you may be sure they are man and wife."

NAVAL.—The U. S. sloop St. Louis, Capt Forrest, 70 days from the Pacific and 40 days from Rio, anchored below Old Point this morning.
Lieut. Gilliss arrived in town yesterday from Washington, under instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, to obtain information as to the best plan for the erection of a Depot for the Charts and Instruments of the Navy and its necessary Astronomical and magnetic observations. [Norfolk Beacon.

A prophet of Bristol, Md., predicts that next winter is to be the most severe one experienced for many years. He says he has always observed that when the winter is thin skinned, it is an infallible sign that a mild winter will follow; and should they have thick skins, prepare for a screaming cold winter. This year, he says, the onions have five or six thick skins so we say, look out! Every man should have five or six coats to his back!

In a letter to General Harri-
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ITULATION.

1841.		1842.		1843.		1844.		1845.													
Inf.	Rob.	Cent.	Fair.	Kent.	Cent.	Inf.	Rob.	Cent.	Fair.												
33	710	283	2533	1225	212	33	710	283	2533												
34	3492	407	6871	6169	239	34	3492	407	6871												
35	50	1978	2583	1407	3465	35	50	1978	2583												
36	333	2634	168	4074	3497	36	333	2634	168												
37	3941	459	3781	6237	237	37	3941	459	3781												
38	101	787	849	1066	1131	38	101	787	849												
39	2234	458	4075	3185	145	39	2234	458	4075												
40	1093	214	2054	2427	219	40	1093	214	2054												
41	724	229	1236	1010	141	41	724	229	1236												
42	49	744	27	1515	9	42	49	744	27												
43	77	1363	89	1258	51	43	77	1363	89												
44	99	108	1644	1482	61	44	99	108	1644												
45	17	14	* 336		165	45	17	14	* 336												
46	0	2163	3236	3625	3183	46	0	2163	3236	3625											
47	13	0	3183		1440	47	13	0	3183												
48	57	7242				48	57	7242													
49	12 Fairfeld and Kent, 1841.										49	12 Fairfeld and Kent, 1841.									

